

POLICE AND CROKER CLASH.

FIRE CHIEF DOES BATTLE WITH COPS AND DOCTOR.

Who Tried to Take a Smoke-Choked Fireman to Hospital Without His Consent. Van Was Dragged Out of Ambulance—Won't Stand for Interference.

Fire Chief Croker had a run in with the police of the Oak street station house and a Hudson street ambulance surgeon last night at a fire which started in bales of waste paper heaped on three floors of the Brooklyn Bridge structure just east of the Brooklyn Square station of the Second Avenue elevated road. A fusillade of hot words and a tugging match between the firemen and the police came pretty near turning into a free for all fight.

Until about a month ago three floors of the Brooklyn Bridge at arch 2 were used by a newspaper for the storing of returned papers and rolls of paper. Then the United Trucking Company got the bridge warehouses and filled them with bales of waste paper. The bales were piled solidly and there was no passage way between them.

The fire started in the basement. The first alarm was sent in at 6:50 o'clock. Chief Croker arrived within a few minutes. The smoke rolled heavily up around the bridge, getting worse and worse as water was thrown on the fire. The surface cars on the bridge had to stop running. The chief sent men into the lofts to throw the bales into the street.

The men couldn't stand it and one by one they were overcome and had to be taken out. Fireman Lipdice of Engine Company 31 was found in the third floor, half suffocated. Fireman O'Connor and Hardy of 20 started down a latter with Lipdice. A rush of smoke caught them and all three would have tumbled if some of their comrades hadn't got to them in the nick of time.

Somewhere went to Croker and said that he had police wanted to send for an ambulance. But then a dozen men had been overcome. "No," said the chief, "I won't stand for it. Those men don't need ambulances. A little fresh air will bring them around all right. Anyway, I'll be damned if I stand for the police butting in where they've got no business."

Policeman Apfel of the Oak street station house went to the telephone and called the ambulances from the Hudson street hospital and from St. Gregory's in Gold street. One ambulance came from Hudson street hospital and two from St. Gregory's. They backed up in Frankfort street and waited.

A minute or two later Fireman John O'Connor of Engine Company 32 got his lungs full of smoke and had to be dragged out. Some of his comrades carried him to a truck and laid him out. Policeman Apfel and Dr. Williams of the Hudson street hospital went to the truck and carried the man to the ambulance. They had barely got him inside when Croker, Capt. Rush of Engine Company 32 and half a dozen men rushed up to the ambulance.

Dr. Williams saw them coming and planted himself squarely in front of the steps. Apfel was in front of him, and three others stood by them. Croker said: "Get that man out of there." "We're going to take him to the hospital," said Apfel. "Let him alone."

"That's a hospital case, chief," put in Dr. Williams. "Let the man alone; he needs treatment."

"Am I running my own men or am I not?" demanded Croker. "You take that man out of there in a hurry or I'll take him out."

Neither the doctor nor Apfel moved an inch. Croker wheeled on the cop. "Arrest that man," he said to Apfel, pointing to Dr. Williams.

The cop turned his back and didn't reply. Croker turned to half a dozen of his men and ordered them to remove O'Connor from the ambulance. The three policemen who at first joined forces with Apfel and the doctor scattered away. Croker took Williams by the arm. His men swept the policeman and the doctor aside and yanked O'Connor out of the ambulance. The six firemen dragged O'Connor about ten feet over horse lines and cobble stones before Apfel and Dr. Williams got into action.

Reinforced by five or six "buffs" who butted in, they grabbed O'Connor's feet and jerked him away from the firemen, carrying him half the distance back to the ambulance before Croker's men recovered him.

Hot words flew and it looked for a minute as if somebody would smash somebody else. Apfel drew his night stick, but he didn't use it. Roundsmen Smith of the Oak street station projected himself into the rumpus and ordered Apfel to assist in dispersing the crowd, which broke through fire lines and scattered everywhere as soon as the row started. As soon as Apfel left the officious buff ceased meddling and lost themselves. Dr. Williams went back to his ambulance. The firemen carried O'Connor back to the truck.

Capt. Rush went to Croker and suggested that after all it might be best to send the man to a hospital. Croker said he had no objection. If the man really needed hospital attention, Rush put O'Connor into the care of Dr. Thom of St. Gregory's and to St. Gregory's O'Connor went. He was not in a serious condition. Dr. Thom said, but the experience he went through as storm centre didn't do him much good.

Shortly after the Hudson street hospital ambulance disappeared. Chief Croker denied that he ordered it from the fire lines. It was said that Dr. Williams simply withdrew because he didn't want to have another clash with Croker. The St. Gregory ambulances remained and the St. Gregory doctors treated several men who were overcome or were cut and burned slightly.

Chief Croker, when the fire was under control called the reporters around him and relieved his mind.

"I'd be the last man on earth to refuse to send a man to the hospital if he was seriously hurt," said the Chief. "That isn't it. What I won't stand for is the way the police insist on butting in and the way the ambulance people act at fires."

"This thing is an old game on the part of the police. They do it whenever they get a chance. I simply want it understood first and last that as long as I am fire chief I will have the way about my men and that no cop or doctor can tell me my business."

CHICAGO ELECTION TO-DAY.

Municipal Ownership and High License the Leading Issues.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Final arrangements for the municipal election to-morrow were made by the election commissioners and the political managers to-day. Four hundred thousand ballots and the necessary number of registry lists, tally sheets, poll books, voting booths and supplies were sent to the precinct polling places, and the Aldermanic candidates and the ward managers put the finishing touches on their plans to roll up votes sufficient for a victory.

All sides agree that if good weather prevails to-morrow a large vote will be polled, and many predict that the figures will even equal the vote cast at a Mayoralty election. At all events it is expected that to-morrow's vote will exceed that of any cast in an off year spring election in Chicago because of the pressing interest felt in the saloon and municipal ownership questions.

Thomas Carr, chairman of the Democratic central committee, gave a review of the situation to-day and declared his firm belief that the municipal ownership proposition in the little ballot will be defeated. Of course, its advocates see nothing but a triumphant victory ahead.

Incidentally, the advocates of the \$1,000 saloon license believe their cause will remain on top—especially if there is a big vote and the citizens do not forget the importance of the situation. F. J. Sheaf of the Anti-Crime League predicts the reelection of every one of the seventeen Aldermen who stood for the high license.

TO SEND FOOD TO JAPAN.

Red Cross Will Extend Its Work in Aid of Famine Sufferers.

The latest advices received from Japan show famine conditions in Sendai and the northern provinces to be so serious that the New York State Red Cross has determined to raise not only money but also to send food to the starving Japanese.

This decision was reached at the meeting of the Japanese famine committee, held at the office of Samuel Woolverton, the Gallatin National Bank, 36 Wall street, yesterday afternoon. The committee accepted the offer of E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, to transport 2,000 tons of food from any of the freight stations on his system to the Pacific coast, and thence by the Pacific mail steamer to the Red Cross of Japan. The question of what food to send was then discussed, and it was determined to refer a food list prepared by the late Frank Vivanti, who had lived for many years in Japan, to Consul-General Ochida and to Dr. Takamina, the Japanese specialist, for corrections or additions.

All that will be necessary will be to deliver the food at the freight station of the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific. Bailway, plainly marked. "For the Japanese Famine. Consigned to Count Matekatsu, president Japanese Red Cross." In addition there should be a plainly lettered card stating what the food is. The New York State Red Cross has decided to have prepared a number of labels which tell in Japanese how to cook the various American foods. These will be forwarded to the Japanese Red Cross, which will send a card of directions goes with every distribution of unknown foods.

The committee elected Samuel Woolverton chairman, to succeed the late Mr. Vivanti. The treasurer, J. H. Schiff, has already received, at room 500, 500 Fifth avenue, the sum of \$9,853.43.

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KAISER REMEMBERS THE GIRLS

Keeps Promise and Leads Garrison to Crefeld to Meet Them Dancing Partners.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, April 2.—When Emperor William visited Crefeld, Rhineland Prussia, in 1902, he joked with the girls assembled at a maids of honor to greet him because in reply to his questions they revealed regret that there were no young military officers in Crefeld to dance with them. The Emperor finally promised the girls that he would send a garrison to the town, and said they then would have plenty of young Lieutenants for dancing partners.

His Majesty fulfilled his promise to-day when he himself led the Eleventh Hussars into the city amid an enthusiastic ovation. Replying to an address from the Burgomaster, the Emperor said the regiment's reception had been as brilliant as if it were returning home from a successful campaign. He added:

"I have kept my word, as I always do. I have brought your city its garrison and your young ladies their dancing partners."

LIVED LONG ENTOMBED.

Bodies Just Taken From French Mine Show Victims Died Slowly of Starvation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LENS, April 2.—The discovery of more bodies in the Corbiere mine, the site of starvation, has intensified the growing anger of the miners against the officials of the company. The latter are accused of apathy in searching for the entombed miners. It is feared that violence may break out at any moment. Troops are guarding the houses of the officers, who never leave them without an escort of soldiers.

It was rumored this evening that more men had been found alive in No. 4 pit. This caused an excited mob to gather at the entrance gates, which were eventually burst open. Women led the mob and dared the soldiers on guard to bayonet them. But the use of diplomacy the officers averted a riot, but it took them two hours to calm the excited people.

Searchers are still below looking for the victims. At a late hour the crowd was still present, awaiting a verification of the rumor that the searching parties had found living men.

NATAL MURDERERS DIE.

Execution of the Death Sentence Puts an End to Crisis in the Colony.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, April 2.—The twelve natives whose sentence to death for the murder of Police Inspector Hunt caused the recent political hubbub, including the resignation of the Natal Cabinet and subsequent breakdown of the British Government, were shot this morning.

The negroes confessed their crime, which they said they regretted, and admitted that their sentence was just.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: St. Petrus, Palermo, March 12; ss. Celtic, Liverpool, March 23.

Dewar's—the standard whiskey. Confidentially accepted by all for its purity and wholesomeness.

PRESIDENT'S AMENDMENT IN.

IT HAS NO SHOW OF BEING ENACTED INTO LAW.

Confers Jurisdiction on Federal Circuit Courts to Try Suits Brought by Carriers Against the Enforcement of Rates Fixed by the Interstate Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—When the Senate adjourned last afternoon and its members left the Capitol for their residences it was apparent to those who had spent the day in making a careful investigation into the chances for the adoption of the Administration's limited court review amendment to the Railway Rate bill, approved at Saturday's White House conference and introduced in the Senate to-day, that the amendment has no show of being enacted into law. No doubt apparently remains that only a handful of Republicans will support the amendment, and it seems to be certain that it will not have the votes of a considerable number of Democrats.

The amendment follows: "That all orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless sooner set aside by the commission or suspended or set aside in a suit brought against the commission in a Circuit Court of the United States sitting as a court of equity for the district wherein the carrier has its principal operating office, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States to hear and determine in any such suit whether the order complained of is beyond the authority of the commission in violation of the rights of the Constitution."

It was confidently claimed up to this morning by some of those who favor radical rate regulation that twenty-nine Republican Senators would vote for the amendment endorsed by the President, and these he called to the White House Saturday afternoon. At the end of the day these radicals were not so confident. They never went so far as to say that there was no list of twenty-nine and to admit that much uncertainty surrounded the position of certain Senators. They might have added that no uncertainty whatever surrounds the position of at least a dozen Senators who are understood to have been regarded as favorable to the amendment and were classified as such. These then are opposed to the amendment which came out of the White House conference, and while they are not declaring from the house-top that they are heartily in favor of a liberal court review amendment they have not hesitated to say so in confidence to those among their colleagues who believe as they do.

According to reliable information the twenty-nine Senators who were put down as favorable to the court review amendment endorsed by the Administration are: Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Beveridge, Burkett, Burrows, Carter, Clapp, Culliver, Dick, Dillingham, Doolittle, Elkins, Fulton, Gamble, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kittredge, La Follette, Long, Millard, Nelson, Plies, Perkins, Proctor, Scott and Warner.

A careful canvass made to-day showed that an even dozen of these were out and out opponents to the amendment and that of the remainder two were almost certain to vote with the conservatives. There was evidence also that seven of the remaining fifteen were uncertain as to how they would vote, and some of them are believed to be willing to support a provision that would give a little latitude to the Administration in the direction of a more liberal measure of judicial review. At the most the rate bill leaders cannot hope to secure more than seventeen Republican votes in the Senate for the proposition to limit the reviewing power of the courts over the rate fixing orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To achieve success this would require the votes of twenty-two Democrats, and there is no likelihood that they will be so fortunate.

Senator Bacon of Georgia proposed an amendment to the Hepburn bill providing that no order of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be set aside, suspended, restrained or modified, unless upon a hearing after full notice to the commission the judicial order mentioned shall be concurred in and ordered by at least two judges participating in the hearing, at least one of whom shall be a Judge of the United States Supreme or United States Circuit Court. The person or corporation other than a shipper seeking relief in such an order is required to deposit \$50,000 in cash or Government bonds, and in addition deposit the difference between the rate charged by it and the rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This payment is to be made on or before the tenth day of each month, and on that date the carrier is required to file a statement of shipments affected by rate complained of. The court is empowered if the order of the commission is upheld to make an equitable distribution of the fund among shippers affected.

Mr. Fulton of Oregon, in a speech on the rate bill, took the ground that the Hepburn-Doolittle bill as at present drawn contains the necessary power for a court review, all the power that should be given.

"If I believed the bill did not afford the opportunity for any carrier to go into court to determine whether a rate were confiscatory, I would not support the bill," said Mr. Fulton. He desired to limit the court review to those cases involving only constitutional rights, to cases where property was taken "without due process of law" or without giving "just compensation."

Mr. Bacon of Georgia suggested that the public might have an interest in an order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission aside from that of the carrier or the shipper.

Mr. Fulton replied that the public would never complain of a rate made by the commission in lieu of one set aside by the courts.

Capt. Robert Ridley Suspended.

BOSTON, April 2.—Capt. Robert Ridley of the Leyland Line, who was in command of the steamship Devonian when that vessel ran aground off Scituate, on her last voyage to this port, has been suspended for a period of six months. Word of his suspension was had this morning when the Canadian cable in from Liverpool in command of Capt. W. J. Bullock instead of Capt. A. W. V. Trant, the latter having been moved along to the command of the Devonian.

SENATORS WILL OPPOSE BARNES.

The President Names His Assistant Secretary for Postmaster at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Benjamin F. Barnes to be Postmaster at Washington. Mr. Barnes is assistant secretary to the President, and his selection for this office, which carries a salary of \$6,000 a year, is regarded as purely personal with the President and Postmaster-General Cortelyou.

Already there are indications that the confirmation of Mr. Barnes's nomination will be vigorously opposed. Senator Tillman has asked the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to grant him a hearing when it takes up the name of Mr. Barnes, and he intends to plead for an adverse report, on the ground that the nominee was responsible for the rough treatment of Mrs. Minor Morris when she was ejected from the White House offices last January. Mr. Tillman reason sought to secure the adoption of a resolution for an investigation of the Morris incident, but it was overwhelmingly defeated, and it is not likely that the nomination of Mr. Barnes would be rejected solely on the ground of his connection with that affair.

The most serious trouble which will be encountered by Mr. Barnes in the Senate arises from the fact that he is not a citizen of the District of Columbia. His legal residence is Vinceland, N. J., and he votes there, although he has lived in Washington as a Government employee for eighteen years. There is a very strong opposition to the appointment among permanent residents of the capital on the ground that it is a violation of the home rule principle. One of the local papers devotes nearly three columns to criticism of the appointment.

LODGE'S SECRETARY ACCUSED.

Moran Says He Got a Campaign Contribution for Which He Never Accounted.

BOSTON, April 2.—District Attorney John B. Moran spoke this morning at the hearing before the Committee on Counties on his bill for four assistants, a clerk and a stenographer. Mr. Moran addressed the committee for over an hour and concluded with a review of a case in which Robert G. Proctor, private secretary to Senator Lodge, faces a possible indictment.

As an illustration of the kind of cases which neither he nor his assistants have been able to investigate, Mr. Moran cited charges brought to his attention by John G. Bestgen of Quincy, who asserts that under promise of aid in securing a consulate in Germany he made several contributions to the Republican campaign fund; that on October 19, 1904, he paid to Robert G. Proctor, Senator Lodge's private secretary, at Mr. Proctor's request, the sum of \$225 for the campaign fund; that this amount was never turned over to the State committee and did not appear, either in the published list or in the returns made by the committee at the State House, as required by law.

"Major Talbot's letter shows that the \$225 was never received at Republican committee headquarters," said Moran. "The sworn report of the committee shows that it was never received. Bestgen testified that he delivered it to Proctor. Senator Lodge's secretary, Proctor, he said, admitted receipt to two different persons, and practically admits it in his letter to Bestgen, which I have read. I am of opinion that an even dozen of these were out and out opponents to the amendment and that of the remainder two were almost certain to vote with the conservatives. There was evidence also that seven of the remaining fifteen were uncertain as to how they would vote, and some of them are believed to be willing to support a provision that would give a little latitude to the Administration in the direction of a more liberal measure of judicial review. At the most the rate bill leaders cannot hope to secure more than seventeen Republican votes in the Senate for the proposition to limit the reviewing power of the courts over the rate fixing orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF BILL.

Senator Lodge to Make an Effort to Get It Out of Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippines Committee, does not intend to let the Philippine tariff bill die without a struggle on his part to have it enacted. When the railway measure has been disposed of he will move that the Philippines Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill, in the hope of bringing it into the Senate to be considered on its merits.

There is little doubt in the minds of those favorable to the bill that it would be reported favorably by the committee and passed by the Senate if it were amended so as to provide that the duty on tobacco, sugar and rice should be 40 per cent., instead of 25 per cent. of the present tariff rates, and the free trade clause eliminated. But the Administration and the supporters of the measure in Congress are unwilling to make these concessions. They declare that they would rather have the bill fail than allow themselves to go to the extreme suggested.

Strangely enough, there is considerable Democratic opposition to the bill in the Senate, and it is even said that the Democratic Senators will vote solidly against the motion of Senator Lodge to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure. Senator Lodge's motion will put every Senator on record, and there is considerable uneasiness over his announcement that he will be swayed from his purpose to make it.

DOWIE IS NOW DOWN AND OUT.

Zion City Revolts Against His Rule and Excommunicates Him.

CHICAGO, April 2.—John Alexander Dowie was suspended to-day from official connection and membership in the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, which he founded in Chicago. A serious scandal now clouds the career of the "apostle," who has been shorn of every vestige of power and property.

The excommunication was ordered at a meeting at which were present Wilbur Glen Voliva, the new head of Zion and its affiliations, and other members of the administrative council. Dowie was notified of his downfall in the following despatch:

Dowie, Octland, Jalisco, Mexico. Practically all including Cincinnati representatives endorse Voliva's administration. Speeches of reinstatement, Granger's retention, emphatically protesting against the extrajudicial, hypocritical, misrepresentation, exaggerations, misuse of investments, tyranny and injustice. You are hereby suspended from office and membership for polygamous teaching and other grave charges. See letter. You must answer these satisfactorily to officers and people.

Quickly retire. Further interference will precipitate complete exposure, rebellion, local proceedings. Your statement of anticipated magnificent financial outlook is extremely foolish in view of thousands suffering through your shameful mismanagement. Zion and creditors will be protected at all costs.

Best Service to Cleveland. There are 15 cents per day to Cleveland, via New York Central Lines, including the famous Lake Shore Limited.

REBATE INDICTMENTS FOUND.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUGAR TRUST MUST ANSWER.

Federal Grand Jury Has Completed the First Stage of Its Work—No Individuals Yet Accused—Will Soon Take Up the Charges of Illegal Pooling.

It was learned at the Federal Building yesterday, but not announced officially, that indictments have been found against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company for combining to give the sugar company rebates in various forms on all its through westbound freight. No individuals have so far been indicted.

The Federal Grand Jury, it is believed, found the indictments some time ago, although they have not yet been formally handed down. They continue their deliberations to-day or to-morrow, and will then go into the transactions between the trust and the eleven other railroads named in the complaint filed by William R. Hearst at Washington. These proceedings, it is said, will lead to indictments against the other roads.

The New York Central Railroad was accused with the other roads of giving the American Sugar company rebates of from 7 to 15 per cent. on its through westbound tonnage. This amounted to from two to five cents per 100 pounds to Chicago. The rebates were paid, it is charged, in the form of transfer and trucking charges to J. F. Bendernagel, superintendent of the American Sugar company's refineries in Brooklyn, although 60 per cent. of the sugar was dumped directly into cars in the company's refineries. Other forms the rebates took were light freight charges, paid to Lowell M. Palmer. The railroads, although paying the trust for light freight, did the job themselves, it was asserted. Other disguises given the rebates were damage claims, readjustment of revenue, overcharge returns and the like.

Besides P. T. Riley, the traffic manager of the trust, who it was asserted, got up the rebating arrangements between railroads and trust, Palmer, R. N. Parker, present traffic manager for the trust; Bendernagel, H. T. Leeming, former assistant to Riley, and several subordinates in the traffic department of the trust have testified.

The indictments, it is understood, charge the two corporations with combining to give the sugar company lower rates than the tariff rates in discrimination against other companies. This is a misdemeanor under the Elkins law, punishable by a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each offence. It is understood that more than one specific offence is charged in the indictments.

The investigation will now enter the more problematical stage of determining whether the price the sugar company paid the trunk lines for the rebates was also an infringement of the Elkins law or not. It is known that the roads entered into a pooling agreement to divide all of the enormous through westbound freight among themselves in return for the under charges. Each road got its percentage of the traffic, which totalled 700,000 tons a year, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total through westbound freight.

This agreement has existed for years, it is known, being readjusted on the complaint of this road or that from time to time. From Henry of the bridge, a year ago, the investigation went into effect, the Central got about 23 per cent. of the through tonnage. Next came the Pennsylvania with a little more than 20 per cent., and so on down the line.

The case against the Pennsylvania will soon be investigated. The other roads against which the Grand Jury is taking evidence, either for rebating or being concerned in the pool, are the Erie, West Shore, Lehigh, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Jersey Central, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, the Central Railroad of Vermont and the New York, Ontario and Western.

REBATE CASE FAILS.

Jury Finds R. D. Wood & Co. Did Not Accept an Unlawful Refund.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A jury in the local district court yesterday accepted R. D. Wood & Co. of the charge of accepting an unlawful refund on 1,500 tons of iron pipe shipped to Winnipeg, Canada. Judge Holland's charge to the jury nullified the effect of some of the strongest points made by the Government. The jury was out only twenty minutes.

United States District Attorney J. Whitaker Thompson, when he heard the verdict, said that he would not try the other cases connected with the same shipment of iron and involving the great Northern Railroad, the Mutual Transit Company and their agents until next June.

The trial of Wood & Co. was admittedly a test case. It was the first proceeding of its kind to be brought under the Elkins act in the United States.

HOTEL THEIR GRENA GREEN.

Miss Oswald and Young Bauder of Bath Married Since March 21.

It became known last night that Miss Bessie Oswald, who lived with her sister, Mrs. William H. Boyer, at 314 West Seventy-seventh street, married James Champlain Bauder on March 21. The wedding took place at the Hotel Imperial, and the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel parson, officiated. Neither Mrs. Boyer nor any of the friends and relatives of the young couple were invited.

An employee of the Hotel Imperial was the only witness. Miss Oswald is 20 years old and her husband is 21. They met at a party given by Mr. J. J. Y. a year ago. Mr. Bauder lives in Bath and has been studying law in the office of his uncle, His father, DeWitt Bauder, is president of the Bank of Hamilton, and the Rev. Pleasant Valley Wine Company. After the marriage, which took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the young couple went to the home of the bridegroom and the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel parson, despatch notifying Mrs. Boyer was received here the following day.

STATE MAY OPERATE MINE.

Warden of Missouri Penitentiary Is Banned to Have a Supply of Fuel.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 2.—It is more than likely, according to reports which were received here to-day, that the State will begin the operation of the coal mine at Waverly, from which the penitentiary draws its fuel, in a day or two. The miners there are out. Warden Hall is to-day in Waverly for the purpose of taking charge of the mine if terms cannot be reached with the miners. Chief Clerk Trimble of the penitentiary received a telegram from Warden Hall to-night that he felt assured a compromise with the miners would be reached by Wednesday morning. Should this fail, however, immediate steps will be taken for the operation of the mine by the State.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SEES PALMA.

Visits Cuban President and Takes a Walk About Havana.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
HAVANA, April 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her children, in company with Minister Morgan and Secretary Steinhart, who had called on Mrs. Roosevelt on board the Mayflower, to-day visited President Palma at the palace.

Subsequently the party, with the exception of Mr. Morgan, took a walk on Obispo street, one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city, going as far as the Prado. In the afternoon the party visited Morro Castle, at the entrance of the harbor and across the bay from the city.

D. B. HILL HOMEWARD BOUND.

Stops Off at Richmond, Va., and Has Dinner With Gov. Swanson.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—Former United States Senator David Bennett Hill of New York is registered at the Jefferson Hotel in Congress at the same time and are very good friends. The Governor gave a dinner this evening to Senator Hill at the executive mansion. A dozen friends were invited to meet the visitor. Mr. Hill will leave to-morrow for Washington, where he will spend several days before returning to New York.

BRIEFEST PLATFORM EVER.

These Kansas Republicans Are Satisfied With Roosevelt and Hoch.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—"Rejoiced, That we leave well enough alone." That is the platform adopted to-day by the Republicans of Trego county, Kan. It seems that President Roosevelt and Gov. Hoch are good enough for them. It is the briefest platform ever adopted by a political convention in the United States.

BALEFOUR TAKING REST CURE.

Not Expected in the House of Commons Before Easter.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 2.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former Premier, who has been too ill to take his seat in the House of Commons, is undergoing the rest cure at his home. He is not expected to visit the House before Easter.

HEARST RECOUNT BILL.

Assembly Votes to Lay It Aside Until To-day, When It Will Be Recommitted.

ALBANY, April 2.—A motion to recommit